

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

The condition of Ibsen is improving. The anti-shaking law has been rejected by the Senate.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt is now in Washington.

King Edward is now in Germany, and will visit Ireland.

Intense cold is reported from the States of the Middle West.

Philadelphia is to have a new line of steamers to England.

Heavy fogs at London have recently caused many accidents.

The Sampson-Schley dispute had not been ended on February 19.

It is said that there was recently a mad-dog epidemic at Dawson.

Bernhardt is playing "Camille" in San Francisco with her old success.

Two more deaths from bubonic plague have occurred at Cape Town.

An unconfirmed rumor prevails in London that General De Wet has been taken.

The Filipino General Caillies offers \$10 Mexican apiece for the heads of American rebels.

A convention will meet at Caracas to name a candidate for President of Venezuela.

The San Francisco strife between mill-owners and workers has ended in compromise.

Major General Pole-Carew was married to Lady Beatrice Butler at London February 19.

A Hanford, Cal., butcher who believed himself defrauded of \$30, shot his employer.

George James and four daughters were burned to death in their home near Versailles, Ind.

It is said that great excitement prevails in Great Britain over American imports on English trade.

At last reports General De Wet was continuing his flight northward, being now west of Hopetown.

A conference of those in favor and those in opposition to the Civil List was held at London recently.

Viscount Criss, the friend and counselor of the late Queen, will carry out the provisions of her will.

The United States Ambassador to Italy was received February 22 to the American colony of Rome.

A conference in regard to the canal treaty has been held in London, but the proceedings were informal.

It is said that the American relations with Russia are not likely to be strained over the sugar-bounty question.

Owing to a fire in No. 6 shaft, Union Mines, B. C., it will be two weeks before the bodies can be taken out.

Heavy rains in the San Joaquin valley have caused swollen streams and both railroads have been badly damaged.

Justice Poe, descendant of the poet, recently fined a West Point cadet \$25 for taking part in the hazing of a student.

Attorney Michael Cooney of San Francisco was recently nearly asphyxiated by an accidental flow of gas in his room.

The Senate has passed the bill for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with an amendment to close the show on Sunday.

The oldest coin in America, bearing date of 1113 years ago, was recently found under a house at Port Chester, N. Y.

Up to the time of the sailing of the Mariposa from San Francisco no additional bodies had been recovered from the Rio.

William Price, former lieutenant of the San Francisco police, has been restored to duty after being out of office for about a year.

A bomb explosion in Harvard College yard destroyed the famous old Harvard pump, which was set up in 1832.

It is said that through fear of the proposed Waldersee expedition China has promised to accede to the Powers' demands.

Rev. F. W. Clappett, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, San Francisco, is at odds with Rev. E. Johnson, his assistant.

Fifty thousand emergency rations have been arranged for and will be sent to the Philippines for distribution among the soldiers.

Dr. R. A. Huntington has been found guilty of the murder of Miss Jennie McMown and sentenced to ten years in State's prison.

Mathieu's forces defeated the Boers under De Villiers Lienbenberg at Hoerbeestfontein, after a stubborn resistance.

Idaho's legislature is to send a petition to Washington praying for the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese from the State.

Two young men in Huntington, Ind., who attempted blackmail by threatening to destroy a man's eyesight with vitriol, have been jailed.

Ezett Pasha, Turkish minister at Madrid, has again tendered his resignation to the Porte, owing to his non-payment of his salary.

A story comes from Alaska that Canadian Governor Ogilvie of Yukon Territory, resigned after a row at a banquet with the Crown prosecutor.

A locomotive was knocked from the track at Redding, Cal., by a boulder which rolled down an embankment and struck the engine. The damage was slight.

College friends of the late Consul-General Wildman were preparing to welcome him upon his projected visit to Syracuse University.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Pullman of Louisville to Lieut. Taylor Evans, son of Captain Robley D. Evans.

It is rumored that King Leopold is to be the promoter of a big mercantile concern with an aim to monopolize the commerce of China.

Frederick Harrison, the famous English critic, recently lauded George Washington at Chicago, saying that his name was revered by the British.

The Union Iron Works has been sued by the Labor Council, which charges that the works imported contract laborers from foreign countries.

A richly dressed woman in opera costume recently picked the pocket of a wealthy old gentleman on a New York street car, securing a \$100 watch.

Viscount Hinton, the rightful Earl of Poulett, who at one time was reduced to playing a hand-organ in the streets, will contest for his title and fortune.

Admiral Cervera, who is now staying at Madrid, has been appointed to the navy.

H. C. Bullis, an engineer, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against a South American republic, through the United States Government for unjustifiable imprisonment.

H. S. Taylor, cashier of the Grant Opera Company, died recently of typhoid pneumonia, having contracted the disease while nursing his stricken wife, who recovered.

Lattimer Jones, the famous forger, has been pardoned out of Sing Sing prison.

The Strathearn Horse of Canada received a great send-off at Liverpool when it left for home.

An organization of Chicago capitalists have resolved to devote \$1,000,000 to the raising of bees to compete with the sugar trust; 10,000 acres of Indiana land have been bought for the purpose.

At last reports the California Senate was considering the civil code measure.

A bill asking for \$15,000 to assist in the tunneling of Telegraph Hill has been introduced to the California Legislature.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported to the California Legislature that their investigation of Whittier and Preston Reform schools resulted in finding that the children there are ill-treated.

The result of the efforts of those without authority to procure our rates for the Hawaian League convention to San Francisco from the East, the railroads have denied any concession in favor to the Hawaian League.

Bothwell presented a bill to Congress to the Army, amending his original.

And the title of the President shall henceforth be the President of the Republics of the United States and the Emperor of the Islands of the Sun.

A statement has been received by the Senate from General MacArthur of Manila, in which it is reported that Editor Diaz, who was deposed from the Post, again obtained his position.

Editor Edward W. Clark, of the Atlanta Journal, wants to have his

new paper published in the United States.

Editorial of incorporation of the Engle Construction were filed at the City of Manila.

The company will construct the new Salt Lake City Auditorium.

and presented by Senator W. A. Clark.

Minister Cooper wants to have his

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, DOMESTIC	50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN	75
PER YEAR, DOMESTIC	5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN	6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 5

DISPENSARY VS. SALOON.

The Advertiser wishes to open its columns to the fullest discussion of the Dispensary vs. the Saloon. As a beginning it presents a paper read last evening at the Research Club and would be glad to follow it with letters from men and women who have rational ideas or useful facts to impart.

The main point about the dispensary is: Would it, by displacing the saloons, lessen the evil of drink? Upon that point the Advertiser is not yet prepared to offer an opinion. The experience of South Carolina goes to show that since the dispensary was started drunkenness—that is to say, public drunkenness—has practically become unknown and crime due to drink has decreased thirty per cent. The absence of the saloon and the inability to "treat" at a bar and the absence of those causes of crime which are found in the assemblage of men where, through common drinking, they are made quarrelsome, surely counts something for temperance. Other causes which reduce the consumption of liquor are: The elimination of the element of personal profit which also removes the incentive to increase sales; limited hours for buying liquor, thus decreasing sales; the uniform rule under the dispensary system of selling for cash; the absence from the dispensary counter of lemons, ice, sugar and other visual incitements to thirst.

We must, however, study local conditions as well as conditions elsewhere to determine whether the South Carolina system would lessen the aggregate consumption of liquor here. The heaviest drinkers among us draw from the bottle rather than from the bar and the cheaper they can get their liquor in bulk the more they may buy of it. We refer, of course, to the natives. These people do not care much for bar drinks at twenty-five cents apiece. The drinking Hawaiian likes to buy a quart of gin and carry it home to his family, where all hands turn in to consume the beverage. Now as dispensary liquor is sold elsewhere at a much smaller margin of price than saloon liquor, and assuredly it would be sold that way here under any system this Legislature might frame, it follows that the native who now gets a quart of poor gin for \$1 might get three pints of good gin for the same money, and thus would drink so much more.

Now we come to the sideboard. Next to the bottle trade the use of liquor in private rooms must be considered. If pure liquor can be bought here less the great margin of profit demanded by private dealers, one would think that more of the stuff would appear on the sideboards and that it would be more lavishly used. Francis Murphy thought Honolulu's sideboard a greater curse than the saloon and perhaps he was right. Assuredly the private stock of wine, beer and spirits is enormous. The saloon having been displaced by the dispensary, the patrons of saloons will strive to get liquor elsewhere. What their chances would be for buying by wholesale as much as they were previously accustomed to buy at retail we cannot say. It would be a rule of the dispensary, if the South Carolina law were followed, not to sell to habitual drunkards or persons whom drink makes dangerous. What would be the effect of such deprivation upon the growth of an illicit liquor industry?

It is well known that the chances of a dispensary law passing this Legislature are much increased by the opinion that it would enable the consumer of liquor to buy more for his money.

These are the facts and arguments pro and con as the Advertiser finds them. The facts seem well attested: the arguments may be open to amendment. For that purpose any one who can throw light upon the general subject is welcome, within reasonable bounds of space, to use this paper as a medium.

The greatest River and Harbor appropriation ever made by Congress leaves Hawaii out. That is what comes of sending a Delegate to Washington who has no influence and can get none. Wilcox's only achievement, so far, has been to cash the largest mileage bill ever presented to the disbursing officer of the House of Representatives.

The fact that King Edward's "Prince Hal" days are over appears in his desire to have the social government of his Court reside in the sovereign hands of Queen Alexandra. Such an arrangement would go far to increase the King's popularity, especially among the perturbed British matrons who feared that Windsor Castle might be made over into another Tranby Croft.

The China Gazette of February 2 has the following paragraph which it published without such comment as to supply: "Straits papers report a mysterious epidemic among rodents in Kuala Lumpur. Rats were dying wholesale there last month—in some shops five to ten have been found dead in a single day. In one shop over a hundred dead rats were found." It is not surprising to hear through American papers subsequently received that the Straits Settlement is now having a run of bubonic plague.

The late ex-Senator White of California will be recalled in Hawaii as one of the most dangerous opponents of the annexation movement. He was an exceedingly able man, eloquent, forceful, anti-imperial. His death takes the California Democracy a counselor whose advice was rarely disregarded.

AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE.

The Australians, having acquired a Federal government, are interesting themselves in the choice of a national flag. In fact the idea of nationality has spread so widely during the past few years and has brought about such a vital union of the colonies, that a flag other than that of the mother country seems to be its proper and necessary emblem. How much farther this idea may go and what it may lead to in the direction of complete political independence no one can yet tell; but that it is full of portents to the integrity of the British Empire, appears in the eagerness of Joseph Chamberlain to press his scheme of imperial federation and draw the people of Australia and other outlying dependencies into a single great nation having the British Isles as a pivotal base.

There are many things in the way of imperial federation—things that may become insurmountable. In the first place the people of Great Britain and Ireland do not want to lose control of the imperial Parliament at Westminster, as they would surely do if the colonials were permitted to send members there in the same proportion to the number of inhabitants which obtains in Great Britain and Ireland. Insisting as they do upon the control of Parliament they would deny colonials the full vested rights of a British elector, discriminating between the home-born Englishman and the British Ulsterman, somewhat as did the late government of the Transvaal between the burgher and the foreign resident. Naturally the effect of such discrimination would be the same in one place as another. We cannot imagine that Australia or Canada or any other part of the so-called British Empire would accept the actual community of empire which Mr. Chamberlain proposes, while bereft of the vital privileges involved. To become a real empire of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, Great Britain must make every citizen equal in his political opportunities.

There are, moreover, strong objections to imperial federation on the other side. As the premier of Canada substantially said not long ago, speaking of the possibility that Great Britain might ask Canada to supply it with an army corps for South Africa, "We will defend our own part of the Empire; we cannot levy troops for the defense of other parts although we might supply some volunteers." Surely that would be very loose empire indeed which could not mass all its forces or at least draw upon all, for the defense of any threatened point.

The colonials object, also, to a common tariff. Their interests demand economic protection, while those of Great Britain require free trade. An empire with its component parts engaged in hindering each other's trade would be an anomaly. The true empire, such as Chamberlain dreams of, must be homogeneous. If it is not, its status is that of a confederacy; and as Great Britain and her colonies have a confederate relation now, why not let it stand rather than go to the trouble of establishing the same thing over again under another name?

The truth seems to be that Chamberlain's idea is an iridescent dream, which will vanish when the stubborn economic and military facts of the situation are encountered. What then? Must not the British Empire continue practically as it is, a congeries of States bound together partly by tradition and mainly by self-interest, but ready where self-interest is violated to fall apart into separate Anglo-Saxon nations, majestic in their racial fraternity but unequal in political power? In the light of all past history and future probabilities, such would seem to be the natural fate of that mighty power. We may well anticipate that if ever Great Britain stands ringed by enemies, as was Caesar in the Senate House, its colonies will be glad to stay out of the bloody press if by so doing they can get immunity from harm and chance to work out their own salvation.

When that day comes it will be for the severing of a single weak tie for Australia to become a republic and take in her own hands the lighted torch of progress passed to her willing hand by other great free States.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The middle judiciary of Hawaii was never at a lower ebb than it is now and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a rise in its moral and intellectual tides. The initial blame is partly chargeable to Congress and partly to the apathy of those among us, including the Bar Association, whom Congress would listen to if they would only speak.

When the Organic Act was framed the salary of Circuit Judge was put at \$3,000, a sum which a first class lawyer, practicing in Honolulu, may easily earn in three months. It followed, therefore, that the only lawyers likely to accept appointments to the bench are of the following classes:

I. Those whose public spirit may prompt them to leave a rich and growing practice for the sake of securing an honest or efficient administration of justice.

II. Those who want the title of Judge to help them in their future practice and whose stay on the bench would necessarily be short.

III. Politicians who conceive that the bench would be a stepping stone to higher office and who would carry the arts and methods of politics to the woodcock.

IV. Shysters who need a judgeship for its salary.

By grace of President McKinley, who has been unfortunate enough to advise with absentee Committeeman Sewall, we have had, now have or are in the way of having, representatives on the Circuit bench of the second, third and fourth classes, as described above. There is no representative at all of the first class, nor does it seem that there is likely to be. Even if a third bench was to be erected in the Honolulu circuit, we should not be surprised to see it filled by such a character as George A. Davis.

So much for the effect of a small salary on the quality of the circuit judges. We now come to the influence of public opinion. For a dead man Li Hung Chang is stirring around more than seems really decent.

E. A. Cudahy has received a letter from Pat Crowe, stating that he will soon publicly appear and prove his innocence in the kidnapping of Cudahy's son.

HAWAIIAN LANDS.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Nothing more than the providing for an investigation of the public lands of Hawaii by a commission will be done at this session of Congress. This was settled by the action of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico at its meeting Monday, when the Hargrave bill, providing for the extension of the present public lands system of the United States to the Islands was not even considered. To emphasize the matter the opinion of the Interior Department is that there can be no absolutely careful or comprehensive legislation without such investigation.

There is now before the Interior Department a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, at the request of Delegate Wilcox, which was sent to the public lands committee, and by that body sent on to the department, which will bring in the shape of recommendations the full views of Commissioner of Public Lands Herman. This means the view which will prevail should there be legislation on the subject without any more complete understanding, and for that reason becomes more valuable, though it must be understood that there are points on which the commissioner is still ready to hear argument and weigh it, before even framing his recommendation. Commissioner Herman talked to me very freely on the matter, and said at the beginning, and often thereafter, that in the filling up of the public lands and the encouraging of full citizenship only, lies the hope of the future of the Territory of Hawaii.

"We would find great difficulties should there be an extension of the public lands acts to the Territory without some changes, for the conditions which obtain there are so greatly different from those which have brought about the laws now governing the public lands of this country. There, so many conditions of fertility and peculiar fitness for several products, that it would be folly to attempt to apply our conditions to the Islands. I have much to do with an organization whose leader, the President of the United States, has highly rewarded the man who went to Washington to unseat Delegate Wilcox; and the party as a whole will be hurt by having to bear the odium of the Gear premium. To sum up, there is neither a lawyer's reason nor a politician's reason why Mr. Gear should be made a circuit judge; on the contrary, there is every lawyer's reason and every politician's reason why he should not have been appointed and should not be confirmed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Electrical World and Engineer is not impressed with the present state of wireless telegraphy whatever it may think about future possibilities. In ridiculing some of the newspaper stories about the feats of Tesla and Marconi it goes on to say:

Meanwhile, in those corners of the world in which the wireless telegraph is really needed things appear to remain in statu quo. In pursuing our inquiries, we find that a number of wireless telegraph sets have been sent to the seat of war in South Africa, and have been successfully used in communicating between ships sufficiently far removed from the coast line. Meanwhile the search for the wireless gear is on, and the only booms found are discovered after the manner of carpet-tacks on one's bedroom floor. It is all very interesting and instructive, of course, to learn that the wireless telegraph is at the front, but what is it doing there? Also in the Chinese campaign, we found that what little communication was established at all was due to the dexterity of the wideawake little Japanese in running telegraph wires. In the practical work of a campaign, the new method seems as yet to have found no place. We learn that our army authorities are doing some capital experimental work, but in spite of the work done nothing published here or elsewhere seems to indicate very startling success in the line of military communications. For special commercial purposes between fixed and not too distant bases the outlook seems rather better, but of definite achievements we hear but little. An exception to the rule should be made in the case of Professor Fessenden's work for the Weather Bureau, which promises to result in the first real practical application of wireless telegraphy in this country to useful purposes.

We are quite of the opinion that, the principle of wireless telegraphy having been discovered, the successful application if it must follow, providing the inventors do not pigeon-hole their patents for pay. But it is not necessary to jump into every undertaking which promises wireless telegraphy, or even achieves it under exceptional conditions. There is a vast amount of humbug in the manipulation of wireless telegraphy schemes, but in the end there ought to be a sound result from the general scientific proposition.

Hiram R. Revels, whose death is just announced, was a negro Senator from Mississippi in reconstruction days and a protege of Charles Sumner. Those who saw him in Washington or elsewhere during Grant's first administration recall him as a quiet, unassuming man, diplomatic of manner and averse to heated politics. On the whole he was a much more respectable man than the present Senator Sullivan of Mississippi, who, in the intervals of his efforts to confer ring rule on Hawaii, lately stopped a woman in the streets of Washington and slapped her face.

The advent of the rubber tire for carriages is doing much to keep the highways of Europe and America from going to pieces. Eventually heavy vehicles will have them with benefit not only to the thoroughfares but to human nerves.

It is suspected that Pettigrew finally settled his old score with Hawaii by making a deal through some Senator who could reach the White House, in favor of Gear for Judge. The appointment has the unmistakable Pettigrew smell.

There is an awful state of suffering from hunger and sickness in various Baltic provinces, but the fact does not interrupt the profligate outlay of the Czar's government for the army, navy and strategic railroads.

The Commoner seems to be having the same trouble that Bryan's Nebraska regiment had during the Spanish War—it needs a man who knows how to run it.

For a dead man Li Hung Chang is stirring around more than seems really decent.

E. A. Cudahy has received a letter from Pat Crowe, stating that he will soon publicly appear and prove his innocence in the kidnapping of Cudahy's son.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

Impure Blood—"My complexion was bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla did much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear." Anne D. McCoy, Watsonian, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liverills; the non-irritating and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

satisfaction with the verdict there will lie an appeal to this office, and there again the case will be considered by the commissioner, who may be reversed by the Secretary of the Interior. All this means no cost to the litigant, for we take up and consider cases without any attorney coming into the matter at all. In fact, every man in the United States is sure of justice, and that without delay, if he comes without an attorney, as well as the man who is so represented. When the moneys are collected they could be held by the Treasury for the benefit of the Territory, and thus the money would not be diverted from the objects set forth in the annexation resolution. This would give the Islands a thoroughly American system."

E. M. BOYD.

NEED OF A BAR.

HAT the Board of Health's determination to bar from Hawaii those afflicted with tuberculosis who seek to come here from other lands, is founded upon a crying need for the stamping out of the germs of that dreadful disease in the Islands, is proven by the monthly death-rate.

During the month of February, seventeen persons died in Honolulu alone of consumption. Pneumonia, of which there was an epidemic, claimed barely more than half that number, nine deaths being laid to it, while inflammation of the bowels carried off nine also.

The total deaths for February were 91, a monthly rate of 2.31 per 1,000 of population, the population of Honolulu being set down at 33,300. Fifty-two Hawaiians died during the month. 11 Chinese, 1 Portuguese, 1 Japanese, 1 Britisher, 6 Americans and 4 of other nationalities.

Of the 91 who passed away during February 59 were males and 32 women. Ten males and 10 females were under 1 year of age; 2 males and 7 females were between 1 and 5 years; 7 males and 1 female between 10 and 20 years; 10 males and 4 females between 20 and 30 years; 7 males and 2 females between 30 and 40 years; 8 males and 2 females between 40 and 50 years of age; 3 males and 1 female between 50 and 60 years of age; 5 males and 3 females between 60 and 70 years of age, and 7 males and 2 females over 70 years.

There were 32 marriages reported and 29 births. Referring to the above statistics, it will be remarked that while barely more than half as many females as males died between the ages of 1 and over were three times as many females as males died between the ages of 1 to 5 years. Between the years of 10 and 20 seven times as many males died as females.

The following were the causes of death: Malaria fever 1, typhoid fever 2, diarrhea 3, dysentery 4, syphilis acquired 1, septicemia 1, anæmia 2, anæmia 1, cancer of womb 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 17, senile marasmus 3, old age 3, epiphysis 2, brain congestion 1, brain hemorrhage 1, bronchitis 3, pneumonia 9, pulmonary congestion 1, gastritis 1, gastro-enteritis 4, inflammation of intestines 9, obstruction of intestines 1, entero-cœli 2, inflammation of liver 1, vesical calculus 1, chronic nephritis 2, Bright's disease 1, childbirth 1, puerperal convulsions, peritonitis, 1, shock 1.

As to the class of lands which are useful only when there is irrigation, possibly a bill now before the Congress may have something to do. It is proposed that the bill introduced by Senator Warren to set aside the lands of the arid States and Territories for the purpose of providing storage reservoirs and canals, for the distribution of the water so stored over the lands. This is one of the ways in which it is thought that the Congress will give the money needed for an irrigation of the lands without any direct appropriation. Of course, it amounts to the same thing in the long run, for the most of the lands now owned by the Government lie in the arid States, so called. It may be that in the adoption of this plan for the reclamation of the western lands there will be formed a basis for the caring for the lands of Hawaii which are in need of irrigation.

"As to the lands which are now held under lease by the large corporations, more information is necessary before one could give an absolute opinion as to the plan to be followed. Speaking generally, should say that there would be necessary in the homestead agreement a clause allowing the lease of lands for a fair rental value for the purpose of cultivating, and perhaps, such clauses as would permit the homesteader to grow cane under an agreement with the plantation owner, without residence upon the land, but in contiguity to it. There would be necessary some such plan to prevent the assembling of large tracts in the hands of the plantations, or men connected with them. Primarily, the lands which are needed are those which will place on the lands of the Territory a population which will till the soil, and thus become attached to it, and make a population which will fill up the Territory with good American families.

Summary—February 2, diarrhoeal 7, venereal 3, scrotal 1, dietic 2, constitutional 21, convulsions 6, nervous 6, circulatory 3, respiratory 13, digestive 18, urinary 4, reproductive 3, accident and violence 1.

The following reports for February were made to the Board of Health:

Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 86; permits issued, 86; inspections made, 247; final certificates issued, 87; sewerage connections approved, none.

Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 83; loads of garbage removed, 560; septic tanks cleaned

NEWS OF MAUI.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, March 2.—Last evening a large number of Spreckelsville and Makawao district people assembled in the spacious rooms of the new Maunaolu Seminary, Sunnyside, Paila, the occasion being the monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society.

The blue print programs of the evening's entertainment were artistic in design, and somewhat unique in their nature, as can be seen from the following:

Piano Solo Kate Ivorak Watson
She plays with ease of a piano.

Coon Songs Mrs. F. E. Baldwin
Camilie D'Arville's great rival.
Ben Bolt Mr. Geo. H. Baldwin
Don't bolt until he is finished.

"BOX AND COX."

A Romance in Head Line, in One Act. Box Mr. R. S. D'Aulie
From the Theatre Francaise, Cox Mr. W. O. Aiken
From the Dreary Lane, Lunnon, and...

Mrs. Bounceur Miss Hart
From the Folies Bergères, Oberlin,
Hawaiian Songs Maunaolu Girls
The management guarantees them both genuine.

The famous old play, "Box and Cox," was well rendered, and its many numerous incidents gave great pleasure to the audience. The stage setting of the piece—the mock fire-place, the windows, &c., merit especial mention. The singing by the Seminary girls was much appreciated, as in truth was every number of the program.

On Wednesday Miss Nellie Smith, of Hainakupoko, returned to Maui, after a year's absence at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas. Her friends are pleased to notice a great improvement in her health.

On the evening of February 23d a "Heart" party was given by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy, of Makawao. The event was postponed from the 14th on account of inclement weather.

A lunch party was given Wednesday by Mrs. F. E. Baldwin, of Paila, in honor of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin. The table was beautifully decorated. The following ladies were present: Mesdames H. P. Baldwin, F. E. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, C. D. Loveland, M. Dowsett, R. E. Engle, D. C. Lindsay, W. O. Aiken, W. F. McConkey, W. E. Beckwith, F. W. Hardy, and Miss Morris.

By today's steamer Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hainakupoko, depart for a brief trip to California. Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, of Maui, goes to Honolulu today, to remain during the session of the Legislature.

Tuesday evening the young people of Makawao District will participate in a clam-bake at Maliko Gulch. Query: What about the clams?

Friday evening the Makawao Debating Society will hold a discussion in the parlors of the Foreign Church.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid did not arrive by the Clarendon as expected, so it is probable that Rev. Mr. Leaddingham will again conduct the services at Paila Church during the 3d.

On Wednesday the Mauna Loa property was sold at sheriff's sale. Mr. J. M. Dowsett being the purchaser for the sum of ten thousand dollars. The property was sold in one lot. The judgment on which execution and sale was had amounted to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Iao Stables stage line between Wailuku and Lahaina began to run regularly today.

An injunction has been sued out by the Wailuku Plantation Company to stop the construction of the A. C. & S. 's tunnel, commenced at the Iao bridge, and a bond of \$2,000 filed. Unless a counter bond is allowed, work will be suspended during the determination of the respective rights of the parties.

Another keen storm on Maui this week, but it was a little one, and did no harm.

The road between Wailuku and Lahaina is now in fairly passable condition for carriage travel.

Arthur Well, postmaster at Lahaina, received his compensation from Washington last Saturday.

Lieutenant McLean of the Salvation Army, leaves today for Wailuku, Kauai, and his place will be taken in the work on Maui by Lieutenant Hendershot, of Kekoa, Kauai, who will arrive on Wednesday's Clarendon.

Thought Them on the Rio.

Mainland friends of persons living at present in Honolulu have been much concerned over their probable fate. The San Francisco coroner was besieged with letters in which were the names of people expected to return from Honolulu to the Mainland by the Rio. Among these were Professor Sharp, of Wall, Nichols Company, and his wife. Following is the list which appeared in the Examiner, none of whom, however, was on the Rio:

Clifford Morton, 22 years, waiter on steamer, reported missing by his father, Edwin B. Morton, 206 Oak street.

Mrs. Robbins, 58 years, widow, Salt Lake City, returning from Hongkong, reported missing by C. C. Eason, 102 South Park.

Miss Robina Robbins, 22 years, Salt Lake City, returning from Hongkong, with her mother, reported missing by C. C. Eason.

George Hayes, 35 years, Los Angeles, returning from Rio, reported missing by Herbert Lippmann, 136 Geary street.

Miss Carrie Ester of Indianapolis, Ind., returning from Honolulu, reported missing by Joe Ester, Carters, Cal., at Winchester Hotel.

George Ripley, 25 years, returning from a visit to Honolulu, reported missing by C. H. Ward, 337 Pine street.

John Hammermith, 32 years, oiler on the steamer, reported missing by J. S. Fenton, 511 Taylor street.

Frank J. Wentworth of Chicago, bookkeeper, returning from Honolulu, reported missing by P. J. Hart, 136 Ellis street.

Harry Austin, 22 years, 50 Folsom street, reported missing by G. A. Hanks, 50 Folsom street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bush of Salt Lake, young married couple, returning from Honolulu, reported missing by W. W. Flings, 1306 Golden Gate avenue, not known that they were on the steamer.

Wm. McConnell, 17 years, employed in engine room of the Rio, wrote to his father, Edward McConnell, 33 Stewart street, that he was coming home on the steamer.

Frank Hoffbeck, 41 years, of Honolulu, was a passenger on the steamer, reported missing by Frank Miller, 500 Bishop street.

William Ayers, 38 years, blacksmith, has lived in Honolulu for two years, reported lost on the Rio, according to the Rio Register of Yokohama, he wrote to Lawrence H. Worth, 1000 Broadway street, that he was coming to San Francisco.

John Mitchell, 36 years, of Honolulu, has written to E. H. McCorsey,

Jessie street, that he would come to California on the Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Damas of Honolulu were passengers on the steamer; reported missing by Henry G. Brunton, 1317 Powell street.

Professor and Mrs. William E. Sharp of Honolulu, reported missing by Frank Sharp, 468 Twenty-sixth street. Professor Sharp was leader of the orchestra in the Orpheum Theater, Honolulu.

Rio Famous Ship.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 23.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro was one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Roach shipyard in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific Mail Company, at the time of her building.

In 1887 the late John Roach conceived the idea that a fleet of first-class American ships running to South American ports would build up American trade in that section and prove a profitable investment, and he organized a company among his friends and built and equipped two fine ships for the trade as his share of the capitalization. It was believed that Congress would aid the enterprise by giving the line a subsidy for carrying the mail, and the new ships City of Rio de Janeiro and City of Para were built for the service.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was launched on March 6, 1878, and just one month later on April 6, the City of Para was launched. This was a great occasion in Chester and President Hayes and several of his Cabinet were present as guests of the veteran shipbuilders. President Hayes stood on the deck of the City of Rio de Janeiro and from this point saw the Para slide down the ways.

In speaking of the loss of the City of Rio de Janeiro, John B. Roach, president of the shipbuilding company, said:

"The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is today. The Rio was a staunch and steady ship, splendidly constructed and had proved her seaworthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a fatal defect in case the ship struck a reef."

OCEANIC STOCK TOOK BIG DROP

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—A hard shock was given to the investment world yesterday by the announcement that the board of directors of the Oceanic Company had levied an assessment of \$10 a share on its capital stock, payable at once, and delinquent in sixty days. This action had been taken on the day previous, and those who were informed of it took advantage of their knowledge to unload their holdings at \$35 and over, while the far greater number of shareholders who desired to sell were forced yesterday to accept prices which ran as low as \$35. On Monday Oceanic stock was \$39 and \$40 asked, so that the decline in twenty-four hours was \$20 a share, equivalent to \$500,000 on the total capital of the company. The effect was felt on almost the entire list of securities listed on the Stock and Bond Exchange, but, apart from the Oceanic, it is likely to be only temporary in character.

In the absence of John D. Spreckels, president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, who departed some days ago on the steamer Ventura for Sydney, his brother, Adolph Spreckels, was questioned as to the cause for the levying of the assessment. He gave several reasons. The first was the delay of the Crangs in delivering the three new steamers, thereby preventing the earnings anticipated from that source. Then the expense of fitting out and bringing the vessels to San Francisco had been greater than had been expected. Another reason was the taking up of \$100,000 of the bonds of the company in advance of its being able to place any of the steamers on the route. Still another cause was the expense of \$225,000 for work on the Alameda and Mariposa, and finally the depletion of the reserve fund to a comparative small sum.

In reply to criticism which had been made at the company's paying out \$150,000 in dividends last year when it earned only \$27,000, A. D. Spreckels said that the money for the dividends had been taken from the earnings of the previous year. He was unable to say what the earnings of the new and larger steamers would be, but anticipated that they would be larger than those of the older vessels, and expressed the opinion that the payment of dividends would be resumed in the course of a few months.

As there are 25,000 shares of stock in the Oceanic Steamship Company, the assessment will produce \$250,000. Its capital stock at par is of the value of \$2,500,000, and, as it has a bond issue of that amount, it could not raise the money desired by further issue of bonds. The profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended on January 21st last showed a debit balance of \$51,449.07 carried forward. The total assets on that date were \$4,159,899.35, including \$283,284.90 cash on hand, while the liability consisted of \$2,495,000 first-mortgage bonds outstanding, leaving the net assets of the Oceanic Company \$1,754,908.95.

THREATS AGAINST HIS FORMER WIFE

H. Z. Austin of Honolulu has, by his repeated threats to kill her, compelled his wife, Ella L. Austin, principal of Waikapu School, to seek the protection of the police. Several months ago Mrs. Austin secured a divorce from her husband on account of his failure to provide for her. The divorce was procured in Waikapu, and the husband immediately moved to this City and engaged with a local tobacco store.

About two months ago he married again and has since threatened his former wife with murder if she did not resume her maiden name. The right to do this was not embodied in the divorce decree, so he has refused to comply with his demands.

He has received several letters from Austin concerning the matter and the last one so frightened her that she complained to Deputy Sheriff Hayes at Wailuku, and a warrant will probably be issued for Austin's arrest and he will be placed under bonds to keep him in a local tobacco store.

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THE REAL THING.

H ILO, Hawaii, Feb. 28.—Papa Ita the fire-walker, exhibited to about 200 persons, mostly Hawaiians, on the lot at Waipahu last Saturday night, says the Herald. The affair was a success in every particular, and barring a slip in which the old gentleman's knee touched the baking stones and made him jump, the exhibition passed off pleasantly. The audience was satisfied that the affair was not a fake.

The Washington Birthday at the Hilo Hotel last Friday night was a social success far beyond the expectations of Manager Card. There were about 150 persons present, many of them coming from the outer districts. The verandas and dining room were tastefully decorated with bunting and palms, and these combined with the handsome toilets of the ladies made a brilliant scene. Manager Card received hearty congratulations upon the success of his introduction to Hilo society.

C. Kaiser, of Hyman Brothers, is in town.

J. G. Pratt will leave for Honolulu tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Peck are at the Volcano House.

Contractor Erickson returned from Honolulu yesterday.

M. F. McDonald expects his family in Hilo in a short time.

Dr. Irwin's horse was seriously injured in a runaway last Monday.

J. L. Robertson secured the handsome punch set painted by Mrs. Bosworth.

The work of laying ties on the Hilo Railway to Puna has been completed.

Clay stores at nine miles and Mountain View are now under control of the Old Sugar Company.

George Wetherell, son of the manager of the California Hotel, was a passenger on the Kinai.

A sailor caught pilfering at the residence of William Dower was arrested Saturday night.

The ship Falls of Clyde will clear for San Francisco tomorrow, and will probably sail on Saturday.

The thermometer at Mountain View Saturday ranged from 51 degrees at 6:30 a. m. to 88 degrees at 2 p. m.

Captain Gillette and family, of the Salvation Army, intend locating in Oahu, where he has secured employment in the sugar mill company's saw-mill.

A. B. Loebenstein has moved the Catholic fathers' old house from King street to his lot on Pitman street, and is putting it in order for occupancy.

Sherriff Andrews has in his office a piece of sugar cane fifteen feet long. It was grown in Kaumana.

Superintendent Lambert has finished the plans for the depot at Mauna Lani, and construction of the building will begin next week.

Frame work on the new power house is being put up.

There is a new surveyor in the Wailuku family in Oahu.

Captain Ed. Hitchcock has been ill for three days past.

There has been a great scarcity of whole corn in this market.

H. S. Pratt and wife leave for the Coast by the Falls of Clyde.

W. H. Shipman has purchased the handsome residence of J. R. Wilson.

O. H. Gulke, who has charge of Japanese mission work in these Islands, is in Hilo.

The Japanese who entered into a contract to float the Kilauea Hot have given up the job. Arrangements will probably be made with a local builder to complete the work.

The wife of Wo Kee, Chinese merchant in the Spreckels block, died on Tuesday and was buried by Undertaker Lockington yesterday. The funeral was largely attended.

THE LEOPERS WANT MUCH

LEOPERS at Molokai want self-government. They have expressed their desire to manage their own affairs by the appointment of a commission from among their ranks, to whom shall be referred all matters pertaining to the welfare of the inmates. They have asked that the Legislature require the Board of Health to perform many things for the benefit of the settlement at large.

The lepers desire to be freed from the payment of freight charges for goods sent them. They believe that the Board of Health has no right to claim any of the tare produced by the farmers at Walkoku. It is their earnest request that the children born of leprosy women have full allowances of food, fish and clothing. It is burdensome to the lepers to have to pay postage on their letters and they wish an act promulgated by which their letters shall be mailed free.

R. M. Kanoa, the chairman of the committee appointed by the lepers, who met in Beretania hall, Kaulapapa, sent the following report of the proceedings of the meeting, together with their memorial to the Legislature, which was read in the House and Senate yesterday:

At a public meeting held in the Beretania Hall, at Kaulapapa, Molokai, February 20, A. D. 1901, it was resolved that the accompanying petition be placed in the hands of a committee of fifteen members, and praying:

1. That the local management of the Settlement be given by a law to be enacted therefor to the persons segregated here.

2. That a liberal appropriation be made to increase the water supply of the Settlement.

3. That a steam vessel be purchased for the Board of Health to be used for the transportation of freight from the other Islands to the Settlement.

R. M. KANOAO, Chairman of the Committee.

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Greetings!

We, leprosy persons residing at Kaulapapa and Kalawao, Island of Molokai, Third Representative Election District, Present One, through our committee, respectfully pray as follows:

1.

LEGISLATORS OF HAWAII LEAVE TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS OF THE MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT

They Sailed on the
W. G. Hall Last
Night.

WILL RETURN ON
SUNDAY EVENING

Senate Wanted Secretary Cooper
To Vacate His
Office.

House Hears Petition From Kalaupapa
Unfortunates Asking for
Many Changes.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

WHEN the Senators and Representatives of the Territorial Legislature arrived on the Inter-Island wharf shortly before the time set for the sailing of the steamer W. G. Hall for Molokai last night they were confronted by two big native policemen at the foot of the gangway, who barred their passage to the deck of the steamship.

Speaker Akina started to go on the vessel. He was anxious to get on the boat that he might deposit his baggage in his cabin. He was stopped at the foot of the gangway, however, and told that he would not be allowed on board.

There were about twenty Representatives and Senators gathered around the gangway by this time and they received this news with anything but good grace. What was the reason that they were not allowed upon the vessel? Who was responsible for this disgraceful state of affairs and what did the two big policemen mean by refusing them admittance to the W. G. Hall?

The large and stern guardians of the peace explained that they had received orders from Representative William Hoogs of the transportation committee to the effect that no one be allowed on the boat until further orders. Whereupon the twenty Representatives and Senators were very much insulted and said that they did not care whether they went to Molokai or not, and forthwith called many hucks and hurried back to their various homes.

A little while after this High Sheriff Brown came hurrying down to the wharf. William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley had arrived on the scene a few moments before the Sheriff made his appearance. The Sheriff immediately demanded of the policemen the reason of their keeping people off the boat. They told him that William Hoogs had ordered that no one be allowed on the vessel. Then the Sheriff directed his conversation to William Hoogs and wanted to know why it was that he had given any orders to the police, at the same time telling the police that they ought not to have taken any orders except from himself.

There was considerable conversation on the subject and the upshot of the matter was that everybody and anybody was allowed on the vessel and the officers were stationed at the gate of the wharf to keep loafers and hucks off.

Quite a crowd gathered around the Sheriff, William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley while the matter was being discussed.

Frederick Beckley, after the Sheriff had finished talking to William Hoogs, had a long argument with Mr. Hoogs, saying that the law-makers had been very much insulted by the policemen and that they felt so badly over the matter that they had all gone to their homes.

It seems that the Sheriff had sent word to the police station that two policemen were to be sent down to the wharf to maintain order. William Hoogs went into the police station a minute or so afterwards and said that he wanted two policemen at the gangway to see that no one was allowed on the vessel. The two officers were sent to the wharf and proceeded to carry out the orders of William Hoogs.

Ten o'clock arrived and no law-makers were on hand to go out on the W. G. Hall. Hucks were immediately started all over town, containing messengers charged with the work of hustling the offended statesmen out of bed and convincing them that no offense was intended and getting them down to the wharf and aboard the vessel.

Kalaokalani was the last of the law-makers to be found and it was almost midnight when he got aboard of the Hall and she tooted her last whistle and got away for Molokai. There was one of the Representatives who did not go. He could not be found anywhere.

One of the funny incidents of the police barricade at the gangway was when C. B. Reynolds, the man who knows more about the settlement and has more to do with it than any other man in the Islands, tried to get aboard. It reminded one of the sentry who halted his general at the lines during a famous war.

Those who went to Molokai on the Hall besides the Representatives and Senators and clerks and stenographers were: Justice Galbraith, C. B. Reynolds, G. H. Kahalewai, W. O. Smith, Dr. C. A. Glover, Dr. Charles Hughes, J. H. Doolittle, representing the Republican; R. B. Kidd, representing the Star; M. L. Stevens, representing the Advertiser; Mr. Trent, representing the Bulletin; W. F. Irving, representing the following Senators were appointed by the Senate to the lowest bidder was lost.



UNCLE SAM—Dew Tell! Be you one of them fellers in Honolulu who air goin' to repeal Acts of Congress?

Aloha Aina; John A. Baker, representing the Chinese News; Shizawa, representing the Hawaii Shinpo; J. K. Kaulia, representing the Kuokoa Home Rula; Rev. Father J. P. Juliette, J. K. Kaahawai, S. Meheula, clerk of the House; Edgar Caypless, clerk of the Senate; Rev. J. K. Kekipi, J. Cornwall and W. J. Coelho, representing the Kuokoa.

The weather was somewhat threatening when the Hall left for Molokai last night. The wind was freshening up from the south and it was getting cloudy. The probabilities are that the passengers of the Hall will experience anything but a pleasant trip.

SENATE RULES ARE FINISHED

NOW it is the Senate's turn to get after Secretary Cooper, and the Secretary of the Territory is scratching his head in the endeavor to think of some reason why the members of the House and the Senators are so determined to have his scalp.

John T. Brown was the disturbing element this time, for it was due to his motion that the resolution introduced several days ago, to the effect that the Senate procure better quarters and which was tabled, be again taken up for discussion that inspired Senator White to say: "We have the right to turn out the Governor, the Secretary, or anyone else occupying rooms in this building if we wish," continued White.

"That's treason," shouted Cecil Brown.

"I don't think that my resolution or speech contains any sentiments which can be considered treasonable," replied the Senator from Lahaina.

A few more Senators joined in the debate but the motion of Senator Cecil Brown prevailed. The following committee was named by the chair: Wm. White, H. P. Baldwin and Kalanokala.

Article No. 88 of the rules of procedure was read as follows:

INTERPRETER.

Unless the Senate otherwise orders, the president shall on the first day of session appoint an interpreter and translator, who shall be deemed an officer of the Senate, and who shall receive such salary as the Senate shall vote.

Cecil Brown immediately moved that the rule be stricken out, as he wished to go on record as having opposed its passage. Carter moved that the ayes and nays be taken. The usual vote of eight to six against the motion was cast. President Russel arose from his chair and said: "The noes have it."

This brought Carter and Cecil Brown to their feet, who informed the chair that under the Organic Act only one-fifth of the entire body was necessary to carry a motion like the one offered.

Baldwin said that as chairman of the committee of three to confer with the House committee on transportation to Molokai, he wished to report that the following propositions had been received from the Inter-Island Steamship Company: W. G. Hall, \$250; Nihau, 200; Waialeale, \$175. These figures were for daily expenses.

Baldwin expressed himself in favor of the W. G. Hall, as she is the larger of the three steamers, but was afraid that the Government would not permit her to leave the dock, as she had not been inspected.

Baldwin read a petition from the leper settlement praying for self-government, appropriation for water supply and that the Board of Health purchase its own steamer for the purpose of carrying freight and twenty-six other prayers.

Kalaokalani moved that a sub-committee of five be appointed by the chair to act in connection with the committee of nine from the lower House in the investigation of the leper settle-

ment. Rule 103 gives the individual members of the Senate the right to call up any official in charge of one of the departments of the Territory at any time and demand full information concerning the business of his office. If such an official should refuse to answer the Senator, then, according to Senator White, it might be within the power of the Senate to send such officer to jail for contempt of the Senate.

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ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE

CHAPLAIN KAMOKU'S prayer, which opened the morning session of the House of Representatives, again escaped Boas Kamehameha's ears, for the whiskered chaplain was in the corridor planning the day's work until after the roll had been called and the minutes read. The chaplain is a man of much simple dignity, and those who understand his pleas say they are both pious and poetical. The chaplain stands always with outstretched arms and accentuates his sentences by gestures with his right hand, the left being held rigid. Well does he earn his stipend, for whereas all chaplains of other legislatures, hasten away from their charges when the daily prayer is said, Rev. Mr. Kamoku sits through the session in constant readiness to administer spiritual consolation to the Representatives.

Dickey presented a petition from Molokai lepers, asking radical changes in the management of the settlement.

The petition was by Robertson's motion ordered printed.

A bill for abolition of personal taxes was introduced by Kanhe, and read for the first time.

Robertson was given permission to introduce a bill to repeal certain obsolete laws. The bill was read for the first time, and passed to print.

Kanhe was given leave to introduce a bill prohibiting health officers or boards from conducting any property without compensation.

Hanhe introduced a bill amending section 34, chapter 59, Civil Laws, which was read and passed to print.

House Bill No. 1 was read for the second time. It appropriates \$5,000 for expenses of the Legislature, and was passed with glee. I Kala Mama L. known on the Mainland as Colonel Mazonuma, was nearby, and his generous smile was anticipated.

Dickey moved that bids be sought for printing the daily bills of the House. There was complaint of slow service, and Dickey, and the matter would be facilitated by having the printing given to the lowest bidder.

Then arose Blamele, and said: "If the Representatives were in the majority in this House they would not give the printing to the lowest bidder. They would give it to their friends. We are giving the printing to our friends, and we are doing right."

Blamele thought the report of the transportation committee should be adopted.

Dickey was anxious to know if the inter-island man had been looked after by the committee.

The report of the transportation committee was adopted.

Robertson asked that Bill 6 be read for the second time. It repeals sections 1278, 1356, 1387, 1388 and 1389, of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians.

Blamele said the House could not consider this bill until it had sufficient copies of the code.

Robertson said this was a foolish idea.

Kanhe asked the speaker to rule that such "indecent language as foolishness" should not be uttered in the House.

Robertson again said it was "foolish," and the House grinned. Owing to the fact that only a few copies of the Civil Code could be obtained, a resolution of a few days ago that each member be provided with a copy, could not be carried out.

On motion of Dickey, and amendment by Makokau, Bill 6 was read, section by section, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The following motion was introduced by John Emmeluth:

"That S. K. Pua, assistant clerk, be designated the Journal Clerk of this House."

"That as such clerk he shall—under direction of the printing committee—have printed the daily journal of proceedings of this House, copies of such journal to be on the desk of each member at the time of reading and final approval of said proceedings."

Emmeluth said his idea was to yield to the Secretary of the Territory a daily copy of the House journal. He did not consider they must do this, but as it was the usual course in the States, he believed it would be wise.

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following joint resolution at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be hereby instructed to deliver to Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, such number of copies of the printed and approved journal of proceedings of this House as the Secretary may request."

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following joint resolution at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be hereby directed to issue no further building permits, unless it be for a fire-proof building, in accordance with the existing laws for the erection of fire-proof buildings for the locality known as the burnt district in the city of Honolulu, until an investigation has been made by a committee of the Legislature as to the sanitary condition of said locality, as well as to the advisability of including the same within the boundary of the fire limits of the city of Honolulu."

Hilie moved that the resolution be tabled.

Emmeluth said the resolution was a good one and should be passed. The future sanitary condition of Honolulu depended on it. If there were any objections to the resolution he would like to know them.

Mossman said the resolution attempted to limit the fire-proof district. It was not proper, either, to prohibit people from erecting buildings in the burnt district.

Hilie said that in the burnt district were many poor people, and the resolution would oust the poor and help the rich. The members should visit the district and determine for themselves the fire limits.

Monsarrat spoke for the resolution.

Robertson said the resolution should be referred to a committee.

After a hot discussion an aye and nay vote resulted in Dickey, Emmeluth, Gillilan, Hoogs, Monsarrat, Robertson and Wilcox voting nay, and all the others, aye.

AGE NO BAR.

IT DOES NOT ENTER INTO THE QUESTION

You may have it and not know it.

You may be young; you may be old.

Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all aches.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

FIRST BILL OF SESSION PASSED

(Continued from Page 1)

prayer and reading of the minutes, made its appearance in the form of a communication from the lower House, as follows:

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

"That a committee be appointed by the Senate to be appointed by the Senate, to investigate the Tax laws of this Territory and ascertain the manner to which the same have been actually applied, and the results thereunder."

"Second—That said committee report such defects as they may find in said laws, or in the method of administering the same, together with such recommendations for immediate legislation as will secure for this Territory a just and wise system of assessment and taxation."

"Third—That said committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to retain counsel and to send for persons and papers, and to administer the usual oath to persons testifying before it, and they are hereby directed and required to report the result of their investigation within thirty days after their appointment."

Cecil Brown moved that inasmuch as this was very important, that it be made first in the order of business for tomorrow morning, and that the secretary be instructed to have copies printed in Hawaiian and English.

The motion was supported by Senators White and Achi, and eventually carried.

Senator White introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate be instructed to cause 150 copies of the journal to be printed daily until further notice, in both Hawaiian and the English language."

Carter supported the resolution, saying that he thought it would be a good idea to have the journal of the Senate printed so that it could be placed in the hands of their constituents without color and without any evidence of party feeling.

Achi raised a point of order, saying that according to the rules of procedure the question of resolutions was out of order. The chair sustained Achi, and discussion was dropped for the time being.

Senator Kalauokalani, as one of the members of the committee to Molokai, asked for more time. He was interrupted by White, who brought up the deferred question of new quarters for the Senate. The room proposed on the second floor of the bungalow was considered insecure until it had been supported by additional uprights from underneath.

White was ordered by the chair to consult with the Board of Public Works concerning the safety of the building.

Senator White's resolution was taken up, and on suggestion from Cecil Brown it was agreed to print 500 copies of the journal, one-half in Hawaiian and one-half in the English language.

Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"1. An act to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election.

"2. An act to regulate the employment of labor on the public works of the Territory of Hawaii.

"3. An act to amend section 2970 of the Civil Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

"4. An act relating to exemption of certain property from attachment and execution, and repealing section 1482 of the Civil Laws.

"5. An act to define the Biennial Fiscal Period of the Territory of Hawaii.

"6. An act to repeal sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws, relating to Forest Roads.

Mr. C. Brown gave further notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"1. An act to amend section 85 of the Penal Laws relating to the concealment of death of a newly-born child.

"2. An act to amend section 3 of the Penal Laws relating to crimes and misdemeanors.

"3. An act to amend section 133 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment for larceny.

"4. An act to amend section 88 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment of the offense of deforming the feet of girls under the age of eighteen years.

"5. An act to amend section 61 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment of assault or assault and battery on an officer.

"6. An act to amend section 200 of the Penal Laws relating to malicious injury.

"7. An act to amend section 182 of the Penal Laws relating to gross cheat.

"8. An act to amend section 174 of the Penal Laws relating to the offense of receiving stolen goods.

"9. An act to amend section 424 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal manufacture for sale of spirituous liquors and substances.

"10. An act to amend section 425 of the Penal Laws relating to the distribution of spirituous liquors.

"11. An act to amend section 986 of the Penal Laws relating to the protection of the places of sepulture.

"12. An act to amend section 584 of the Penal Laws relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates.

"13. An act to repeal section 463 of the Penal Laws relating to importation of spirituous liquors.

"14. An act to amend section 265 of the Penal Laws relating to bribery.

"15. An act to amend section 249 of the Penal Laws relating to criminal conduct of an officer in regard to prisoners in his custody, or committed thereto.

"16. An act to amend section 228 of the Penal Laws relating to trusts and monopolies.

"17. An act to amend section 215 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal marking of live stock."

Mr. Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce the following:

"An act to repeal section 806 of the Civil Code relating to the poll tax.

"An act relating to the estate of adopted children.

"An act to repeal Laws of 1896, act 51, section 17, Civil Laws, section 229.

"An act providing a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the configuration in Honolulu on January 26, 1899, and to report thereon."

Senator White moved that Achi's resolution be laid upon the table, and be taken up at some future time. Discussion on this subject was stopped by Senator Kaine, who pointed out that according to the rules governing the Senate the introduction of the resolution was out of order. The chair sustained the point.

Cecil Brown moved that the appropriations suggested by the Governor become the order of the day at today's session.

Castor suggested that the chair appoint the standing committee. But Kaine replied that for two days he

had been at Moikai, working hard, and consequently was not ready.

The session then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The chair declared his readiness to announce the names of the standing committees, but as many of the Senate chairs were vacant, Russel proposed waiting for a few minutes until the tardy ones arrived.

After a wait of nearly ten minutes, White moved that the names be read. President Russel remarked that it had been extremely difficult to arrange so many committees out of fifteen men, but that he had done the best he could. The committees appointed were as follows:

Committee on Ways and Means—Senators D. Kalauokalani, G. R. Carter and S. E. Kaine.

Committee on Judiciary—Senators William White, C. Brown and S. E. Kaine.

Committee on Public Expenditures—Senators D. Kalauokalani, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kalauokalani.

Committee on Public Lands, Public Works, and Internal Improvements—Senators T. Brown, John D. Paris and L. Nakapahau.

Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Manufactures—Senators J. B. Kaohi, H. P. Baldwin and L. Nakapahau.

Committee on Intoxicants—Senators S. E. Kaine, C. L. Crabbe and John T. Brown.

Committee on Elections—Senators William White, C. L. Crabbe and John T. Brown.

Committee on Municipal and County Laws—Senators D. Kalauokalani, C. L. Crabbe and L. K. Kahilina.

Committee on Food Adulterations—Senators George R. Carter, J. B. Kaohi and L. Nakapahau.

Kaine attempted to remonstrate with the chair, saying that he had been appointed on five different committees, but was stopped by Senator White, who proposed that the Senate adjourn for the remainder of the day, in celebration of the inauguration of President William McKinley. His motion was accepted.

MAGISTRATES' LIMITATIONS

The following bill was introduced into the House yesterday by Representative A. G. M. Robertson, Republican, from Honolulu, and read for the first time, as follows:

"An Act Relating to the Criminal Jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Amending Section 1 of Act 40 of the Laws of 1896 and Section 11 of Chapter LVII of the Laws of 1892.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Section 1. That section 1 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1896 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. District Magistrates shall have jurisdiction of, and their criminal jurisdiction is hereby limited to, criminal offenses punishable by fine only, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year whether with or without hard labor or with or without fine; provided, however, that they shall not have jurisdiction over any offense for which the accused cannot be held to answer unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury; and, provided further, that in any case cognizable by a District Magistrate as aforesaid in which the accused shall have the right to a trial by jury in the first instance, the District Magistrate, upon demand by the accused for such trial by jury, shall not exercise jurisdiction over such case, but shall examine and discharge the accused for trial by a Judge or Magistrate or not.

"Section 2. That section 11 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 11. District Magistrates shall have power, subject to appeal according to law, and except as otherwise provided in cases in which the accused shall have the right to and shall demand a trial by a court of record, to try without a jury, and to render judgment in all cases of criminal offenses coming within their respective districts; provided, however, that any person arrested upon a charge of having committed an offense in a district other than the one within which he was arrested, may elect upon the consent of a duly authorized prosecuting officer, to be tried therefor in the district where he was arrested. Their criminal jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the judicial circuit in which their respective districts are situated for the purpose of the arrest, examination, commitment and enlargement of warrants accused, the issue of search warrants, and all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be in the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, copy to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon.

"Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon the day of its approval.

AS TO CRIMES IN TERRITORY

Representative A. G. M. Robertson, Republican member of the House from Honolulu, yesterday introduced the following bill which was read for the first time and ordered printed:

"An Act Relating to Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases and Amending Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Chapter XI, of the Session Laws of 1896.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Section 1. That section 1 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. In all cases of offenses against the laws of this Territory, triable in the first instance by a court of record, the accused shall be arraigned and prosecuted by a legal prosecutor of the Territory, as soon after the commitment of the offense or which he is accused, as may be expedient; provided, always, that the presentation of an information or indictment against the accused shall not be deferred beyond the term of the court having jurisdiction of the alleged offense next succeeding the commitment of the accused, or that in a case of magistrate



NEW JUDGE—Say, Cop, where's the Court House? This is the first time I ever had any business there.

FILES ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

LOCAL BREVILIS.

House are already going up on the Achi tract at Kailua.

J. Morton Riggs has been retired from the money order department of the local postoffice.

Decorated china, in cups and saucers, cracker jars and cake plates, at Diamond's special sale, No. 8 this week.

George Rooth, secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, leaves this afternoon on the Mariposa for the Coast.

A Japanese cook employed by Mrs. S. N. Castle, who ran away with the woman on board the ill-fated Rio, and is supposed to have been drowned.

A Chinaman, Lum Ho, had his foot crushed under a Beretania street car yesterday afternoon in attempting to jump while the car was in motion. Amputation will be necessary. He is at the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

Norman M. Levy, who was a year ago removed from the Hawaiian Hotel to the plague hospital, still suffers from the effects of the serum injected into his leg, and is compelled to wear elastic appliances. He will put in a compensation claim to the Legislature.

The Internal Revenue Department will soon commence a system of registration of Chinese on the other Islands by the employment of traveling registration deputies. It is expected that about ten more men will be appointed by the collector before March 15. The trouble in some places will be in the procuring of photographs by the Chinese. These are necessary adjuncts to the issuance of the certificates.

The memorial prepared by the committee appointed by the Bar Association, has been prepared and was sent off by the steamer America Maru to Delegate Wilcox. The memorial urges the immediate appointment of a Second Circuit Judge, and an advance in the salaries of both judges. It contains a list of cases on the calendar, together with a comparative statement, showing that it is impossible for one judge to dispose of the business of the courts.

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Mr. Nation's husband denies that he seeks divorce. He says he is in perfect accord with the doings of his wife.

A. G. Becker, of the Chicago law firm of Hermann Schaffer & Co., which failed a few years ago, has taken upon his shoulders the burden of paying a \$500,000.00 debt of honor. He has already paid off \$100,000. and has a profitable business to continue.

Senator Clark, of Montana, says that he is not worried about eastern connections, and that the big railroad enterprise will go through.

Private Frank Flint was killed by being thrown from his horse at the Presidio encampment last week. He had been drinking, and was racing with his companions.

It is said that some Americans have struck a rich field of oil near the shore of the Red Sea in Egypt.

Under date of February 24 it is said that fighting has begun in Constantinople.

Thirty cases of bubonic plague, and seven deaths, were reported from Cape Town.

Glanders not Epidemic.

Dr. J. R. Shaw, the veterinary surgeon who was sent to Wailuku to inspect reported cases of glanders among horses, has returned and he reports that there is no danger of an epidemic, though he found two cases of the disease.

One of these was found at the Kiholo plantation and one in the Iao stables at Wailuku. The source of the disease in either case could not be traced.

One of the horses was a Haianian-bred and the other was brought here several years ago from the Mainland. Both of them were shot.

Chances of Capture.

Captain Beach has been succeeded as master of the schooner Occidental by Captain Lauder, mate of the schooner Portia, and will make command of the new four-masted lumbering ship building at Bellingham for Captain Mathew Turner. The first mate of the Occidental takes the Portia. Captain Lauder is a native of the schooner Portia.

Laurel May, vice Hansen, Captain

Beach is the new captain of the freight transport Wyndoff, succeeding Captain Turner, who is returning to Eng-

land.

On February 22 the Wyndoff was run aground and instantly killed by a train while crossing a bridge at El Dorado, Pa.

At last report the Caracta treaty was being considered by the cabinet at London, and a decision was expected within a few days.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Bullion tax was easily defeated in Arizona.

Mrs. C. W. Crooker, wife of the California pioneer, is dead.

The New York police bill was passed at Albany over the mayor's veto.

Helen Dauvray, the actress, has filed insolvency papers, itemizing \$8,000.

A smallpox death occurred at Valjeo. The house has been burned.

General Otis has denied that he seeks the office of

LEGISLATORS BACK FROM MOLOKAI

(From Monday's Daily.)

BACK from Molokai, weary and seasick, forty members of the Senate and House of the Legislature of Hawaii returned at midnight. Two days were spent in investigating the conditions of the unfortunate people who are compelled to stay on that Island. The Legislature left Friday night on the W. G. Hall.

The trip to Molokai was a hard one for the members of the House and the Senate, at least for those who were not sailors, but the return trip was much harder. Nearly all were more or less troubled with mal de mer and many a legislator wished that he had let his brother worker go in his place.

Testimony of a score of witnesses was taken and the evils existing at present were clearly brought out. Leperers gave the testimony and the committee visited personally all of the public buildings and the store, where they made a thorough investigation.

Others of the committee went to the settlement at Kalawao, while others went to the water works supply. Careful and searching was the investigation, and no stone was left unturned in their search for facts. The hospital intended for the use of anyone sick or helpless was poorly ventilated. The walls are of rough painted boards and the rooms were devoid of any furniture. In the hotel adjoining and intended as an auxiliary to the hospital the rooms were about eight feet by ten feet in size, with painted interiors. They were clean and though not furnished were inviting. There are eighteen of these rooms, all opening out on a lanai which runs completely around the building.

A visit to the taro patches revealed the fact that there was about fifty acres of land under cultivation and this was not enough to supply the settlement. If water is made available there is about 300 acres of good level land suitable for raising taro. If this were done it would be possible to take care of the settlement so far as taro is concerned, and a great saving in rice and flour would be effected for the Board of Health.

The water works are situated on the side of the pali about 800 feet above the sea level and about four miles distant from Kalawao and consist of a small cement reservoir which catches the water from two or three small streams wholly dependent upon the surface water. From this an eight-inch pipe leads down into the valley and this is inadequate for the number of people. Even this was not doing its full duty, for when the committee reached the reservoir the screens protecting the mouth of the pipe were stopped up with leaves and moss and only about a two-thirds head of water was running down the main.

This will be remedied by laying a larger pipe and putting into place a screen that will be self-cleaning.

Investigation at the Board of Health store showed that a fair supply of staple articles were kept on hand and that the prices were not exorbitant, in many instances being below the prices obtaining in Honolulu.

Various charges were brought against Superintendent Reynolds by leperers, their chief cause of complaint being that he was negligent in attending to their wants when they were known to him.

The investigation was carried on entirely in the Hawaiian language, and when the committee convened in Bera-tania hall it was packed with leperers of all ages. The legislators were warmly welcomed and were looked upon as a source of relief from the present conditions. The fact that they were careful in going to the bottom of all complaints seemed to gain the respect of the leperers, who took every opportunity to assist them.

If the laws are enacted which the members of the House and Senate stand pledged to enact, the leperers will be given an opportunity to govern themselves before July 1, and the results of their self-government will be watched with interest.

As a fitting close to the two days of toll the members of the committee and the press had some exciting experiences when taking their departure from the Island. A heavy trade wind had been blowing nearly all of yesterday and the surf made it impossible for a small boat to land from the steamer. When it was found necessary to get word to the captain to go around to Kalawao, where the surf was not so great, the booming of the surf effectively prevented any conversation between the boat's crew and those on shore.

A kuka was found who volunteered to swim through the boiling water to the boat and convey the message and when he plunged into the water none on shore expected to see him reach the boat alive. But native proficiency in swimming prevailed and slowly but surely he made his way through the surf, breasting the waves until he was pulled into the boat by willing hands.

Morers were brought into service and all went to the other end of the Island, where the embarkation took place. All were compelled to make their way around a precipitous cliff and descend to the water's edge, where at the risk of their lives they jumped as the opportunity presented itself, into the small boats waiting for them. All were landed on the steamer's deck without mishap and a trip that had been a hard one for the members of the committee was over.

The work was commenced on Saturday morning, when the people met in Bera-tania hall.

When the room had quieted down Senator Kalauokalani opened the discussion, saying, "We have come before you as members of the Legislature, and it is

such as to lead us to pass the necessary laws to aid you."

After the speech Senator Kalauokalani finished his remarks, Thomas K. Nathaniel arose to say, "Allow me to inform you of an action taken not long ago when we resolved to present a petition to your honorable body, and we earnestly pray that you will answer our prayers, as presented by the members of our committee."

The speaker was followed by W. K. Sinakau, who gave a glowing tribute to Senator Kalauokalani. Turning to the Senator, he said: "Honorable Senator Kalauokalani, who has been called by our beloved people 'The Gladstone of Hawaii,' and to the Honorable Heckley and also members of the Senate and House who come here in answer to our call, we want to explain our prayers to you, and in the language of our dear Lord, I might say, 'It is love we cherish, not offerings.'

"Just as it is written that many have been selected and few chosen, so it is among you; many have sought for honors and few were chosen. So now you have come among us and we ask you to do what is best for us."

"You have come with one body and one mind to hear our petition, but we wish to remind you of an act in the past. Other committees coming here heard our prayers but heeded not. We beseech you to grant that which we have been promised before."

"The first of our many prayers is that you grant to us the right of self-government. You have all seen and heard petitions before, but we believe that if this prayer is granted, the differences here-tofore existing will cease forever. These differences have been occasioned in two ways: by those who followed the advice of those sent here to run the Settlement, and by those who have not done so."

"To the latter class no attention has been paid, and it is this fact which has caused all of the trouble. For instance, take the water supply; there are many people who wear the leprosy, and it is only twenty-five yards distant from their houses. We have repeatedly asked that pipes be laid into these homes of the unfortunate, but of no avail.

"There is yet another important matter. Leperers are compelled to pay at the rate of \$2 per cord for wood for their purposes. They generally buy one-half cord and the \$1 given to the secretary is supposed to be turned over to his superiors. After ordering and paying for the wood, I have known people to be compelled to go without wood for three months at a time, just because the secretary would put off from day to day the fulfillment of the order. During the period of time the people were obliged to go without being able to even cook the food furnished us by the Board of Health."

"Who cuts the wood?" asked Emmel-uth.

"Leperers do at \$2 per cord in the Waiau valley," replied the speaker.

Representative Hoops asked Makakau to name the persons who had been delayed when they had ordered wood and was given the following names: J. P. Mau, Kamaka, Kahe Kanu, J. W. Kahu, and J. H. Wahinea, who had gone without wood for five months after placing his order.

"Who is stay at the present time?" interposed Emmel-uth.

"A man by the name of Pierce, who is blind and can neither read nor write," was the answer. The witness did not know if he was appointed by the Board of Health or not but thought that if it was to the people, they could elect him.

"The above testimony was taken before the witness was sworn, so the oath as follows was administered. 'You swear that in the matter for which this Court of Inquiry is convened, you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God.'

The witness then testified that he was a leper, over 40 years of age, and had been resident of the Leper Settlement for ten years. He stated that he was married, though his wife was not with him, and that he was the father of three children. What little means he had, he had long ago given to his children, and on the Island he was unable to find steady work. Occasionally through the kindness of the captain of the pali he was permitted to prosecute cases in court and picked up about \$3 per month that way.

Makakau claimed in response to an inquiry that he had nothing personal against the agent of the Board of Health and that all grievances were covered in the petition. Continuing, he said, "I have never had any trouble about obtaining my wood, but the food is bad. The flour is the poorest possible grade and it is all we can do to cook it. The salmon we get is not fit for a dog, most of it consisting of dry pieces of tail. The canned beef is putrid and when a can is opened the stench is awful. The fresh beef is little better, for it is badly bruised and often reaches us in bad condition. We should much prefer to have canned salmon."

The Board of Health claims one-fourth of all the taro we raise and does not pay for it. We prefer to have it made into pali, and that is why we want our wives and sisters down here, for many of us are unable to do it owing to the condition of our hands."

Prendergast raised the hearts of the leperers by saying that the Legislature would do all it could for them, and resumed his seat amid loud voices of thanks.

Kalauokalani asked if all were unanimous in the request that the pot allowance be raised to 25 pounds per week; if they wanted 12 pounds of good flour and 10 pounds of good beef. The assent was deafening and left little doubt of the unanimity of their desires.

R. M. Kaaoa, chairman of the petitioners, stated that they were all present but one, and stood ready to individually support the prayers contained therein.

Concerning the prayer for \$5 in cloth in lieu of cloth, he said that all did not need clothing, but many needed other articles, and if they had this money they would be able to get what they wanted. A suit cost \$5, and if they only desired a pair of trousers they could not obtain credit for the balance, but were compelled to take all.

By his testimony it was ascertained that the Board of Health did not make regular charge for the burial of the dead.

"I said Kaaoa, 'If I should die it was known that before death I owned valuable horses, and had given them away, then the recipient of my horses would be compelled to defray my funeral expenses.'

The graves of those buried by the Board of Health are neglected, and rats and hawks roam at will over them.

Nathaniel made a startling charge, if true, when he said: "Many are sent here by the Board of Health who are not lepers, or at least they are cured and after arrival are not permitted to depart. The following are the names of some I know who are not in

The scene was pitiful in the extreme at this time, as several fathers leading their sons by the hand hurried up to the side of the speaker and entreated in plaintive tones to have the names of their offspring mentioned also, evidently thinking that it would open the doors of heaven wider for them.

After the excitement had abated the witness stated that the board of health had to have their stores and buildings whitewashed and cleaned, but never disregarded the needs of the leperers in this respect. When the leperers insisted upon it, they would be given the paint and a brush so that they could do it themselves, but many were too weak to stand, hands at all were too weak to work, so that this had no good effect.

One of the reasons assigned for wanting money in lieu of cloth was to enable them to purchase postage stamps, which they were compelled to buy since annexation.

Concerning the importation of awa into the Settlement the witness said that awa drinkers were just as much slave to the habit as an opium smoker, and he did not believe it should be taken away from them. A unanimous vote was taken supporting this statement.

He expressed himself in favor of a home being established for the sons of leperers, but thought that this was done better if it should be situated somewhere, possibly in Honolulu.

"But all this will have to come from

some source besides the Board of Health," he said, "for they know nothing of our true condition. They come here to make an inspection and instead of doing so, they get on their horses at the dock and ride around a little and return to their ship. They do not make any examination and therefore do not know anything about us."

The witness was dismissed and Emmel-uth addressed them as follows: "We hope to give you self-government by July 1, and you can then do as you wish for yourselves. You will be able to eradicate the present causes of complaint, as you will have full charge. The land will belong to all alike, and you will do with it as you please."

These sentiments were loudly applauded and J. K. Nathaniel stepped forward to testify. He spoke highly of Mr. Reynolds, saying that he had never seen or heard of a case where he had violated any of the Board of Health regulations, and that whenever a report of any difficulty was made to him that Reynolds did all he could to adjust the difficulties.

Nathaniel said that he was a leper, 42 years old and was spending his seventh year on the Island. He was brought to the Settlement as a leper and was a married man but did not have any children. He taught school in Kalauokalani and received the sum of \$20 per month for his services.

The school was attended by fifty-eight children of all ages and the elementary lessons were taught. Concerning other tribes he agreed with the speaker preceding him.

R. M. Kaaoa, when brought before the committee in the afternoon, said that he was 36 years old and had been a resident of the Settlement for five years as a leper. From his long experience in the Settlement he was able to give much additional information. He claimed that many petitions had been sent to the Board of Health but that they had always been ignored.

In his opinion, about 10 per cent of the people only were able to do manual labor, but notwithstanding the fact he thought that if they were given the right to govern themselves that the well and strong would be able to care for the sick and helpless.

"We have only been examined once in five years, and the last time the took place the physicians pronounced four persons clean and yet they are still here," he said, "and to the best of my knowledge they are perfectly healthy. They are Imilie, Kapanu, Bessie McMillan and Kanau.

"So far as the store is concerned, I went there about two months ago, to buy some fresh potatoes and was asked to pay five cents per pound for them. I do not afford that price, so went without. Cents is also held at an exorbitant price."

Ambrose A. Hutchinson proved an interesting and instructive witness when called, and was able to give the committee much valuable advice.

He said: "I have been a resident of this Settlement for 22 years, being brought here when I was 20 years old. I have made a careful study of the conditions existing and as I have sufficient income to live on, have been able to do to a good advantage."

"I have not seen the petition sent to your honorable body and do not know its contents."

The petition was read to the witness section by section and his opinion, a key concerning the merits of the different petitions.

"I am really the father of the first change," he continued, "for long ago I argued in favor of local self-government. Concerning the prayer to retain the Board of Health from claiming any share in the taro produced, I think that rule 15 of the Board of Health regulations of 1893 should be lived up to and the regulation enforced."

"To enforce the Board of Health not to demand any share in the taro would be good in one way and bad in another. If this were done it would be demanded of the people from other islands who send freight here for the leperers to use for trading purposes."

"I do not approve of the Board of Health painting and whitewashing the buildings of the leperers, either, for there are plenty of able-bodied men in this Settlement to do that kind of work. If they will furnish the paint it will be all that is necessary."

"I am in doubt as to the advisability

of giving the children of leperous parents a full food allowance for such an act be taken now, when they grow up they will demand more, and the time will come when the Legislature will be unable to supply their demands."

"Under the allowance of the Government the leperers are provided with an allowance of \$10 worth of cloth per month and this a plenty to keep them in clothing. If this were turned into cash the people here would spend the money foolishly and would be half clad all the time."

"I am a taro planter myself and in 1896 I proposed that the taro be converted into pali and a factory was started which was successful. Mr. Reynolds, for the Board of Health, down-ruled our action and ordered us to quit manufacturing pali. The Board of Health then took it up but not long afterwards abandoned it."

"When the Board of Health want anything they simply take it without asking anyone's permission. I had a good taro patch once and my taro was about half ripe when a policeman called at my door and asked me if I had any taro. I told him that I did not have any, but he replied that he had seen the taro and wanted all that I had. He approached the house to my name and the Board of Health was not fit for use to take it all away. I have never received any compensation for it."

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WRECK OF THE MAKES SORROW HERE

(Continued from Page 2)

is not certain, but that he was from Indiana seems well established.

The Wakefields Known Here

Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter, who were drowned, came to Honolulu about the first of the year and were guests at the Hawaiian Hotel until they went away on the Rio. They occupied apartments in the new cottage of the hotel, adjoining Beretania street. They made a trip to Hilo, visited the volcano, and saw everything that is interesting to tourists. They were last at the Waiakea Hotel and returned to the City and to the Hawaiian Hotel two days before the Rio sailed. Both the ladies were very popular in the social life at the hotel, and the guests yet at that hostelry who had been their companions daily were horrified to hear of their fate.

The Call says: Mrs. H. Wakefield and her daughter, Miss Naomi Wakefield, who were lost in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro, were well known in Oakland and were leaders in the latter social circle. They traveled a great deal, and when in Oakland resided at the Hotel Metropole.

Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter spent the early part of the winter at the Metropole, but decided, for the benefit of the health of Miss Wakefield, to go to the Hawaiian Islands. On November 20 they left Oakland, and they have been in the islands since.

The last steamer from Honolulu brought a letter from Mrs. Wakefield reengaging her to the Metropole and saying she would arrive on the Rio de Janeiro about February 20.

Mrs. Wakefield has a sister, Mrs. R. W. Miller, living at 1057 East Twenty-seventh street, in this city. As soon as the story of the wreck of the steamship reached Oakland Mrs. Miller went to San Francisco to learn of the fate of her sister, and shortly after her arrival Mrs. Wakefield's body was brought ashore.

There are many in Oakland who will learn with sorrow of the death of the ladies. They had many friends and before their departure for Honolulu they gave a dinner at the Metropole, at which they entertained a large party of islanders who wished them a happy journey.

Long Barley Escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—R. H. Long of Honolulu, whose home is in Petaluma, where his family reside, was also brought to Meigs' wharf. He said: "This morning about 4:30 o'clock the pilot left orders if it cleared up he would bring the ship up to the quarantine grounds. It cleared up as they were getting up the anchor, and then it became foggy again. The vessel, however, started up, and she ran about twenty-five or thirty minutes when she struck hard. She piled up on the rock. There was considerable freight on the main deck which began to list. I did not think the vessel would go down so soon, so I went to my stateroom and packed my valise. I also took off my old coat and put on a new one. I thought if I was to drown, I'd drown in my best clothes. I also got my cane, but I lost it. When I got on deck the Rio was listing to port. You know, she struck on the starboard. I jumped into the water and went down with the ship. I had, fortunately, provided myself with a life preserver and came to the surface. Then I saw a ship's life raft, but I was so heavily weighted down that it must have been fully ten minutes before I got on the raft. I saw one boat break up. She was loaded with people. My watch stopped at 4 minutes to 6. I had a friend on board, Harry Guyon. He is also from Petaluma. His family lives there. He was down in Honolulu for a short visit. I have a business in Honolulu, and this has been my eighth trip. Consul General Wildman and his family were aboard."

Miss Ripley.

Miss Frances Ripley, who was one of the saved, was well known in Honolulu and had lived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch. She had a narrow escape and tells of her experiences as follows:

"As I wanted to enjoy the run through the Golden Gate," she said, "I arose and dressed as soon as I felt the steamer moving and went on deck. I had been there but a few minutes when the vessel seemed to rock for a second and then make a wild plunge forward, it quivered from bow to stern and then began to turn on one side.

"The captain shouted from the bridge, people were screaming and running about aimlessly in their terror and the greatest possible confusion prevailed.

"Thinking some of the ladies of the cabin would need aid, I ran down to the saloon and found Mrs. West, who was bewildered and frightened.

"We went on deck and were literally picked up by some of the officers and put in a small boat. As we left the ship I saw the captain on the deck. He seemed to be directing things as well as he could in the great confusion.

"I shall never believe that he locked himself in his cabin. If he went down it was at his post of duty."

Seymour Had Friends Here.

H. F. Seymour, the proprietor of the Manila American, who became well known in Honolulu during his short stay, was a man of the world, and was one of the first to go to Manila to assist Dewey in taking the capital of the Philippines. He went as a volunteer soldier, and upon his arrival he invested what money he had in a Spanish newspaper, which he at once renamed the "American" and printed it in English. He remained and when he went through here on his way to the Coast to buy an entire new printing plant for his paper, he was considered a rich man. His paper was to become one of the chief daily papers of Manila. C. O. Zieglerfuss, formerly city editor of one of the local papers, was associated with the American, having been engaged upon its staff shortly before Seymour sailed. Seymour intended to come through Honolulu on his way to the Philippines on March 22, and his last words to D. C. Camarinos, who was one of his best friends here, and to a number of local newspaper men at the Hawaiian Hotel the night the Rio sailed, were "Now, don't forget the date. I will be back here on March 22, and I want the boys to have things ready and show me a good time. Don't forget the date." Seymour was vice president of the Manila Country Club, the first racing organization started in Manila after the occupation by the American troops.

Camarinos' Card Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The tug Alert arrived at Meigs' wharf at 10:35, bearing the dead body of a woman, apparently French. The corpse was wrapped in an American flag. Captain David Shaw of the Alert stated that he had gone out to the scene of the wreck at 7:30 o'clock. He picked up the body of the woman from amid the wreckage. A life-preserver was around her neck, and her body was still warm when it was taken aboard. Near by the spot where she was found Captain Shaw picked up a card containing the address "D. C. Camarinos, Honolulu, P. O. Box 807." William Casper also came ashore at

Meigs' wharf. He was a coal heaver on board the transport Lawson, but was put off at Honolulu, owing to stomach trouble. He was being sent home by the steamer.

My name is William Casper, and I was in Tokyo, China. I was washed off the hurricane deck and went down several feet in the water. When I reached the surface I caught a log, to which I clung. I was almost exhausted, and thought I would have to let go when one of the ship's rafts came along, on which I struggled. I was in my bunk when the tide struck. There were fourteen Chinamen on the raft, and had it not been for them I should never have been able to get on."

Philip Nuschieltz, a passenger from Honolulu, was saved by Frederick Casper, the owner of the fishing boat, who also rescued Captain Jordan.

He said: "I was in the water fully one hour and half clinging to a log. I must have gone down at least twenty feet in the water. When I came to the surface I grabbed the log. There was a big log in the water near me, and he got near enough to grab me by the neck. I don't know how he broke loose. When I was on the log I kept calling loudly, and was rescued by the Italian just opposite the battery."

How the Rio was Wrecked.

The Chronicle says: At noon Thursday the Rio de Janeiro, then 2 days out, dropped anchor four miles outside the Heads and waited for the dense fog to lift and give her a fair run into harbor. Toward evening there was a slight clearing of the sky and the vessel steamed in close to Point Lobes, where she anchored again because of the thickening weather. All night she lay here, her bell tolled a warning to other vessels that might be working their way toward the Golden Gate. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the fog lifted and the stars and the bright lights on the houses gave promise of a quick run to harbor. At 4:30 the anchor was raised.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WARD.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM WARD,
Who Went Down With His Ship.

ed and the big vessel steamed slowly against the strong tide, passing Point Lobes, Land's End and the Mile Rock on up toward Fort Point, when, as suddenly as it had lifted, the fog came down and wrapped sea, sky and land in an impenetrable veil.

At 5:30, as we were drifting almost aimlessly, the steamer struck with her starboard bow on hidden rocks, then slowly settled back and slid off into deep water, which closed over her topmost point, and now lies so well hidden that notwithstanding the search continued all day by hundreds of boats, her location remains one of the mysteries of the Gate, as does the exact place where she met her destruction.

CAPTAIN FRED JORDAN.

Captain Fred Jordan, better known among his fellow pilots and sea captains as "Little Jordan," who has long borne the reputation of being the luckiest pilot on the bay, was on the bridge, but with the enveloping fog and the strong ebb-tide fortune forsook him and he lost his bearings. Exactly where the ship struck Jordan does not know. He thinks it was on Fort Point ledge, but it was all so very quickly that he had little time to think before he found himself in the water clinging to a plank in company with one of the Chinese crew.

The first information to reach shore was when a frightened Italian fisherman, who could scarcely tell his story, rushed into the Baker's Beach Life-Saving Station and announced that a big ship had sunk in the bay. The word was passed along to other stations, and soon the rescue boats shot from the shore to help those who might be found struggling in the water. Little could be done, however, on account of the darkness and the heavy fog which still hung close to the water. No sound came to the searchers and not a cry for help was heard by the anxious ones who were striving to render assistance. The suction of the sinking vessel had by this time silenced those who were in the water, while those who had secured places on wreckage were too much exhausted to call for aid.

As daylight dawned on the fog lifted and then the search was renewed and continued until nightfall, but the results remained meager. Twenty-seven whites and fifty-six Chinese were brought ashore alive out of the 216 who had expected to greet their welcoming friends at the wharf yesterday morning. Small bits of broken plankings strewed the vicinity of the wreck and floated with the changing tide, leaving a grousers trail from Land's End up through Raccoon straits to the Berkeley shore.

Mail bags rose from the jagged hole in the ship's side and were temporary boats for those ghouls who always flock to the scene of disaster. Two of the bags which bore the tag "registered" were cut open and rifled of their contents. Wholesome gasoline fishing lunches and small sandwiches were laid about the scene all day long, their owners picking up such floats and letting same as could be found and then hurrying away to hide the prizes before they were discovered and their booty taken from them. But out of the immense cargo of silk, opium and other merchandise, valued, it is said, at a million and a half dollars, probably not \$100 worth reached the surface.

The first news of the disaster reached the Merchants' Exchange through a telephone message from M. J. Fitzgerald, marine reporter of the Exchange at Meigs' wharf. Fitzgerald was standing on the edge of the wharf, peering out into the fog for some trace of the overdue China steamer, when, at 7:30 o'clock, he was startled to see a boatload of thin-clad people approaching the dock. In a moment the name of the steamer was discernible on the bow of the life-boat and the awful truth dawned upon Fitzgerald that the Rio had been wrecked. The tidings was flashed up town.

Thousands flocked to the bluffs overlooking the scene of the wreck, where the morbid crowd stood all day long looking down at the boats in the bay. On land hundreds sat on the beach from Harbor View to Point San Pedro, twelve miles to the Cliff House, seeking something to gratify their curiosity.

Pilot Jordan's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Pilot Frederick Jordan was in consultation with Vice President Schaefer of the Pacific Mail Company for more than two hours yesterday at the wharf, during which time the pilot was brought safety to another ship.

"I was in Tokyo, China, and had no immediate wants. I was retained to go to the Merchants' Exchange, take care of Meigs' wharf, and go then to San Pedro to see to the family of his master. After spending a few days at his home, Jordan went to the Mall Hotel, where Vice President Schaefer was waiting for him. In speaking of his experiences Pilot Jordan said:

"I went out on Sunday to one of the pilot boats and went on board the Rio de Janeiro on Thursday evening at 5 o'clock. It was very foggy outside the Heads and Captain Ward decided to stay for the night. The meeting at 4:30 of the fog cleared, and I went on the bridge and ordered the anchor up. Captain Ward, the first and second officers and two quartermasters were on the bridge with me. While we were heaving up the anchor and just as we got under way I could see clearly the Cliff House and North Head lights.

"As we got under way I saw the fog coming down again. I could see both points of the Heads and the fog came down and Captain Ward told me to go ahead. I could hear the fog whistles at Point Bonita and Lime Point. There was strong ebb tide running against us and the Rio was making half speed. The fog was pretty thick and we could not see the land. Then all of a sudden came the crash as the ship struck on the rocks. I realized that the strong ebb tide had swung us on to Mile Rock, but I did not think for a minute that the vessel would go down. In about five minutes after we struck the lights went out, which showed that the water was in the engine rooms.

"Captain Ward and the officers and crew behaved with splendid courage and discipline was maintained. As soon as we struck, the captain gave the alarm of fire and the crew responded promptly and went to their assigned quarters. Captain Ward went from one to another to see that the boats and life rafts were lowered. He ordered some of the crew to get the passengers from the state rooms, saw a man jump from his bed and drift away. It was thrown into the water and the Rio was making half speed.

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"When I came to the surface I was the only one who could see the ship. I started to swim to the shore, but the heavy fog which came down on us as we were drifting away prevented us from seeing where we were."

"I want to say that Captain Ward never went below as he has been stated in an evening paper. He was on deck from the time the ship struck until she went down."

Captain Ward a Fatalist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—One man of the many who went down with the Rio did not care to live. That man was Captain William Ward. After the ship struck he did all in his power to save his passengers, but all who saw him in those last fatal moments agree that he made no effort to save himself. Section Officer Coghlan saw him shortly before the Rio staggered beneath the waves. At that time Ward was making for his state room. A woman, Mrs. Kate West, believes that she was the last person who saw him. Her story is that he stepped into his state room and closed the door. A moment later the ship went down.

Captain Ward a Fatalist.

A native of North Carolina, Ward had the typical pride and spirit of the South. His ship was his life, and he guarded her jealously. Entering the service of the Pacific Mail as a boy he worked his way up from cadet to captain, and he had the distinction of being the youngest executive officer in the service of his company. He was only 38 when he died. As a captain he was brave and courageous, and passengers and seamen all spoke well of him. The lives in his charge were to be kept from harm; his was to be handed—that was his creed.

He had never married, but was engaged to Miss Lena Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jackson on 219 Howard street, this city. Their marriage was delayed because Captain Ward had hoped to get shore duty, so that he could live at home. The wedding was to have taken place early in the summer.

Miss Jackson is completely prostrated, and, although she, like others, often heard him say that he never would face the disgrace of losing his ship, she is hoping against hope that he may yet be heard from. Other members of the family speak of his firm, inflexible will and pride, and say that they feel sure that he deliberately went to his death with his ship.

There is still further verification of Captain Ward's sense of responsibility in regard to the steamer placed to his charge. He told one friend that if he saw his ship lost and there was nothing more for him to do he would go into his cabin and blow out his brains. This friend thinks that if the sea ever gave up its dead it will be found that Captain Ward kept his word.

Others say that he did not have time to carry out such a threat, as the ship went down soon after he was seen to enter his cabin.

Captain Ward wrote to his intended wife from Nagasaki in a most cheerful way and spoke of the happy days which were close at hand.

A brother and a sister of Ward live in Raleigh, N. C., his native city, and another brother is a druggist in Denver, Col.

William Casper also came ashore at

Hall 33 inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B.—, of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F.

Newberry & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would have none.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purer of emollient of all combs. This treatment arrests falling hair, cures the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritation, softens surface, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow in a clean, sweet, whole, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000 Capital in their reinsurance companies 101,600,000 Total reichsmarks 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000 Capital in their reinsurance companies 25,000,000 Total reichsmarks 33,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure risks against Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LIMITED.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 1.

Mr. J. A. Cummings, Seafar, from

Oahu port.

Saturday, March 2.

O. S. S. Marposa, from San

Francisco.

W. smr. Lehua, Bennett, from

L. S. S. Island, Oahu, from

W. smr. Lehua, Friedman, from

San Francisco.

Sunday, March 3.

W. smr. Claudine, Parker, from

Molokai.

W. smr. Lehua, Bennett, from

Molokai.

L. L. smr. Hanalei, Greene, from

Kauai port.

L. L. smr. Waiaele, Flitz, from

Kauai port.

L. L. smr. Kauai, Pederson, from

Kauai port.

Tug L. L. Hilus, from Kauai, from

scene of Surprise wreck.

Am. schr. John A. Campbell, Smith,

from Port Blakely.

Monday, March 4.

U. B. A. T. Wyfield, Gow, from San

Francisco, en route to Manila, put in

for coal.

Am. bgt. John D. Spreckels, from

Guam, off port.

Ger. bkg. Paul Isenberg, Ott, 145 days

from Bremen.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 1.

E. K. K. America Maru, Gose, for

San Francisco.

Am. smr. C. E. Falk, Henningsen, for

Gray's Harbor.

Nor. L. R. Rassepartout, Neilson, for

the Sound in ballast.

Am. bkg. Mayan Brown, Paulson, for

the Sound in ballast.

Am. sp. James Brundt, Nason, for

the Sound in ballast.

L. L. smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for

Leahana, Manana, Kona and Kau.

L. L. smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for

Molokai, special trip.

Saturday, March 2.

Am. tern Reporter, Dahon, for the

Sound in ballast.

L. L. smr. K. Au Hou, Mosher, for

Honolulu, and Kukuhale.

A. H. S. American, for Kahului,

hence to New York.

Sunday, March 3.

Am. bkg. R. P. Ritter, McMillan, for San

Francisco, with sugar.

L. L. smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from

Molokai, with members of the Legisla-

ture and party.

Monday, March 4.

L. L. smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for

Makawehi.

W. smr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai

ports.

Am. bgt. John D. Spreckels, for Kahu-

li, from anchorage off port.

TO SAIL TODAY.

O. S. S. Marposa, Remie, for San

Francisco, at 5 p.m.

W. smr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo

and way ports, at 12 noon.

W. smr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahu-

li, and way ports, at 5 p.m.

History of the Rio De Janeiro.

The following is the history of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, which was wrecked in San Francisco bay on February 22:

The City of Rio de Janeiro was built

at John Roach & Sons' works, at Chester, Pa., in 1878. She was a barquentine-rigged iron screw vessel of 3,548 gross tonnage and 700 horse-power. Her measurements were: Length 344 feet, beam 38 feet and depth of hold 38 feet 7 inches.

The steamer has been a source of anxiety to her owners and of apprehension to the friends of those on board long before she met her fate yesterday in the harbor of San Francisco. She has been designated by men before the mast, in their picturesque sea parlance, a "tender" ship. That is, she was built to suit old times, and was not kneaded up as she should have been. Nevertheless she was staunch when out in the open ocean, as her resistance to a strong blow and her strength were tested.

She had several mishaps. One of these took place in 1888, when the Rio De Janeiro, after hundreds of miles out of her course after leaving this port for the Orient, and was twenty-eight days in making Yokohama. Then in January, 1885, the unlucky vessel went ashore at South Kagoshima, Japan, but she was floated and once more entered upon her long career of service.

It was early in 1895, however, that the Rio's fate caused the greatest anxiety. She ran short of coal after having left Honolulu for Yokohama, and her delay in arrival, and absence of news from the vessel caused grave fears to be entertained for her safety. She came out of this trial safely, but not until after a very unpleasant experience for all on board. On that voyage the Rio had to wait on the Pacific for 556 days, and was due in Yokohama seventeen days later, or on February 23d. Until the 15th she made good progress, when she encountered tremendous head winds. Against these her engines were powerless to do much more than hold her stationary in the line of her course. For eight days the Rio struggled against the gales. On February 28th, on which day she should have reached Yokohama, the vessel was 1,890 miles distant from that port. Her coal supply had run low, and her commander, Captain Russell, decided to put for Honolulu. By slow and careful work that point was made in ten days, the entering of the harbor at Honolulu on March 3. Then she receded, and, having done so, under more favorable weather conditions, resumed her voyage, reaching her destination in Japan without further mishap.

Kauai Shipping.

Vessels in Port.—Am. schr. Compeer,

Larsen, from Port Townsend.

Am. ship Charmer, John Slater, from

Ladysmith, B. C. coal.

Am. bkg. Lurline, Shaebe, from San

Francisco; merchandise.

Am. schr. Otilie Fjord, Bosch, from

Eureka; lumber.

Am. bk. Edward May, Hansen, Ho-

nolulu.

Am. schr. S. T. Alexander, Ipaen, San

Francisco; merchandise.

Am. schr. Serena Thayer, McIvar,

from Honolulu.

Am. schr. Doris Bluhm, Seymour,

San Francisco; merchandise.

Am. schr. May Dodge, Olsen, lumber,

thirty days from Tacoma.

Arrived—Feb. 22: Am. schr. Mary

Dodge, Olsen, lumber; thirty days from

Tacoma.

Feb. 27: S. S. Claudine, Parker, from

Honolulu.

Departures—Feb. 23: R. R. Hind,

Hellingen, Port Townsend.

Feb. 23: Honolulu, Olsen, Port Town-

send.

Feb. 25: Lurline, Shaebe, San Fran-

cisco.

March 2: S. S. Claudine, Parker, Ho-

nolulu.

Expected—Schr. Honolulu, from Newcaste; coal.

Schr. Martha Nelson, from San Fran-

cisco; merchandise.

Saying, "We have come before you

members of the Legislature, and it is within

our power to do what we

DECISION HELD.

ters testamentary to issue to Helen W. Steele, the wife and devisee, with bonds fixed at \$500.

Mr. Steele was the manager of the Hilo Tribune and was a well-known newspaper man of the Islands. At the time of his death, last December, he had been married only three weeks, and his will was made before his marriage in favor of his future wife. He was a son of a long and good name, and the will was made upon a long and tried name—John C. Steele, and the will is in the name of Mrs. Helen Steele, my future wife.

The will is dated September 16, and is witnessed by C. Beck, J. Louise and John C. Steele, Jr., of Hilo.

John C. Avery resigns.

James C. Avery, the deputy clerk of the County of Maui, has resigned his position, and Fred C. Hickey, of California, was yesterday appointed by the Court to succeed him.

COURT NOTES.

The demurres of Mrs. Steele and John C. Wilson, defendants to the bill of complaint of the Territory of the Territory was filed yesterday, and the plaintiff has not stated such a cause as does or ought to entitle it to any such relief as is hereby sought and prayed for, and the defendant demands that the judgment of the Circuit Court whether they shall be compelled to make any further or other answer to the bill.

The case of the Territory vs. Chas. Kaha, charged with assault and battery with a weapon on one Kaahooli (W) was on trial yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court before the following jury: J. W. Smithwick, W. F. Dillingham, C. R. Collier, F. H. Burnette, D. G. Camarillo, G. Marckham, D. T. Bailey, J. F. McGuire, A. A. Armitage, Q. H. Berrey, J. Spencer, Jas. Brown. The jury retired at 5:30 o'clock to consider their verdict and brought in the following verdict: "Guilty." The assault is alleged to have taken place last September at Puana, near Molokai.

J. W. Cartwright, Deputy Attorney General, argued the case in behalf of the plaintiff, and the term of the Fifth Circuit Court, which is to convene on Wednesday, March 6, at Lihue, Kauai, J. J. Dunn will attend to the prosecution before the First Circuit Court.

A writ of habeas corpus will be presented at the Circuit Court this morning at 10 o'clock for the release of Kamuea, the last of the men, convicted in the District Court for opium in possession, before the Circuit Judge rendered his recent decision decaring the local opinion unconstitutional.

Inventory of the estate of Yee Chew Fan was filed yesterday by Chew Man, the administrator, giving a total value of \$7,485.

In the ejectment suit of Jas. D. Lewis, et al. vs. Cahu Lumber and Building Company et al., Dillingham, one of the defendants has filed an answer denying each and every allegation in the complaint. Wade Warren Thayer for defendant.

The defendant trustees under the will of Bernice Iauahi Bishop yesterday filed a disclaimer in the suit of C. K. C. Roosy Queen's Hospital, Charles R. Bishop, S. M. Damon, C. M. Hyde, J. O. Carter and W. F. Allen, trustees, to any right, title or interest in or to any property described in plaintiff's complaint.

The oath of E. F. Towt as an attorney, counsellor, solicitor and proctor in all the courts of the Territory of Hawaii was made yesterday before Chief Justice Frear of the Supreme Court. Mr. Towt is a native of North Korea, Hawaii. He is a graduate of the Academy of the Department of the Missouri State University and also of the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. He was admitted to practice in both States before coming to the Hawaiian Islands.

A disconclusion has been filed by the plaintiff in the assumption suit of A. B. Forbess vs. James W. Rowell and O. G. Traphagen.

In the case of Frank Schaefer vs. Dr. John S. McGraw, the First Circuit Court Judge yesterday filed an order declaring the plaintiff in default and ordering that judgment be entered for the defendant in L. E. L. and upon the affidavit of George Lucas, clerk of the court.

The following is to place cause on the calendar were filed yesterday on the 23d of January, 1895, and the bill of exceptions from Fourth Judicial Court; Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, Limited, vs. Hayashi Kawa, Kauai, writ of error from Fourth Judicial Court; Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, Limited, vs. George Lucas, clerk of the court.

In the case of Robert R. Hind vs. brigadier general, etc., in the United States District Court, it was yesterday ordered by Judge Estee that the hearing take place before United States Commissioner W. J. Robinson.

Yacht Races—The yachts El Capitan, Pratt, and the Mabel, Captain J. R. Wilson, raced over the course in the bay on Tuesday afternoon. The Flash was the victor. On the outward run the Mabel had the advantage, but on the return trip she picked up the steamer and won the race.

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